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# Foreign Crops and MARKETS



VOLUME 53

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India Plans Larger Acreage of Long-Staple Cotton Much in Demand for Home Textile Industry. Present Supply Comes Largely from African Sources (Page 146)

British Imports of Unmanufactured Tobacco Sharply Above Prewar, With U. S. Supplying Larger Portion of Total Leaf Imports Than in 1938 (Page 148)

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## L A T E N E W S

Canada's 1946 grain crop is somewhat larger than the 1945 outturn, with the bulk of the increase credited to wheat. The first estimates of current production (1945 figures shown in parentheses) are as follows in thousand bushels: Wheat 440,567 (305,912); oats 411,459 (381,596); barley 164,206 (157,757); and rye 7,588 (5,888).

Better weather during the present harvest season than last year was reported from the Soviet Union. Harvesting losses, on account of spoilage of cut grain before threshing, have been less than last year when they were an important factor in reducing the size of the crop.

With a probable increase in potato and vegetable acreages, and with yields for the country as a whole slightly above 1945, total production is expected to be larger this year than in 1945. Production of sugar beets, despite increased acreage, in all probability will not be above the 1945 crop of about 12 million short tons, which was a little over half of prewar. Low oil-seed yields in the most important producing regions are indicated.

Cuba's 1947 raw-sugar crop is placed at from 5.5 to 6 million short tons, compared with this year's crop of 4,460,000 tons. Sugarcane fields are reported in good condition, with some expansion in acreage anticipated.

Rains and storms in Eire during the past 3 weeks have caused considerable damage to the grain and potato crops. Storms have flattened grain fields and flooded isolated areas, and unless more favorable weather is forthcoming within the next few weeks, unofficial reports indicate that only spring wheat has a chance of furnishing a satisfactory harvest. The 1946 grain acreage is placed at 1,628,000 acres, with wheat and oats acreage at 641,300 acres and 828,400 acres, respectively.

Effective immediately, licenses for imports into Belgium of tobacco, wines, and liquors are no longer required, according to an official announcement.

Manchuria's estimated leaf-tobacco crop for last year is placed at 46 million pounds, of which 37 million was of Virginia-type, according to Japanese sources. The present crop is estimated at somewhat less than last year. Part of the 1945 crop carried over as stocks would increase the 1946 supply. About half the stocks and the 1946 crop is in the Central Government area. Consequently, cigarette factories in Mukden are expected to increase production, if economic conditions and transportation are favorable.

\* \* \* \* \*



## COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS 1/ARGENTINA REPORTS  
LARGER GRAIN ACREAGE

Argentina's acreage seeded to coarse grains for harvest in 1946-47 is expected to be moderately larger than in 1945-46, according to the first official estimate. The barley acreage, placed at 2,775,000 acres, and the rye at 3,867,000 acres show some increase over last year's seeded acreage. These increases, together, more than offset the slight reduction reported in the oats acreage.

Seeding on a considerable acreage originally intended for wheat and oats was delayed by excessive moisture especially in parts of the Province of Buenos Aires. Late reports indicate that some of this acreage has been shifted to barley, contributing to the increase in that acreage, now placed at about 11 percent. Succeeding estimates are expected to show an appreciably larger barley acreage.

ARGENTINA: Grain acreage and production,  
1946 with comparisons

Year	Oats	Barley	Rye
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>
<u>Acreage-Seeded</u>			
Average-1938-42 .....	3,831	1,952	3,012
1943 .....	5,306	1,774	4,511
1944 .....	4,969	1,879	3,990
1945 .....	4,219	2,502	3,715
1946 a/ .....	4,188	2,775	3,867
<u>Acreage Harvested</u>			
Average-1938-42 .....	1,655	1,201	925
1943 .....	2,637	1,310	1,984
1944 .....	2,524	1,016	811
1945 .....	1,830	1,739	1,407
<u>Production</u>			
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
Average-1938-42 .....	43,127	23,787	10,019
1943 .....	63,713	33,005	21,936
1944 .....	75,694	26,308	7,456
1945 .....	54,881	38,378	11,535

Compiled from official sources.

a/ First official estimate of the probably area seeded.

1/ This section is continued on page 157.

Latest information is that the first estimate of the wheat acreage, as reported in Foreign Crops and Markets, September 9, may this year be considered as intentions to plant, in view of the seedling delay caused by rains. Trade sources expect that later wheat estimates may show a reduction of from 5 to 10 percent from the first estimate.

Conditions in the northern cereal zone were reported to be favorable, in late August, with moisture supplies better than at that period of the past three seasons. Serious threat of locust invasion from areas north of the cereal zone is reported. The number of locust in those wintering areas is said to have increased. Actual extent of damage, however, will depend largely on the timing of the arrival of high temperatures in the grain zone. While the Government has increased control activities, present facilities are said to be inadequate for satisfactory control.

### FATS AND OILS

#### CANADA ANTICIPATES AID FROM MINOR OIL CROPS

Canada's 1946 vegetable-oil supply from a larger domestic production of minor oilseed crops may help ease the acute shortage of essential raw materials. While official estimates are not yet available, indications are that above-average acreages were planted. Rapeseed and mustard-seed areas are expected to be the largest on record. Acreage goals for sunflower seed and soybeans were probably exceeded, especially in the important producing Provinces.

Rapeseed: Reports from Saskatchewan, the principal-producing area for rapeseed, indicate a harvest of 20 million pounds, compared with 10.9 million for all Canada in 1945. Likewise, Alberta's forecast for mustard seed is 8.5 million pounds, or more than double last year's output. Farmers in Saskatchewan have been particularly interested in growing rapeseed. On some farms the yield per acre was as high as 2,000 pounds, which meant a return of more than \$100 per acre to the grower.

The Canadian Wheat Board is authorized to purchase rapeseed from the 1946 crop at the same price that was paid for last year's outturn; that is, 6 cents per pound for seed in a reasonably clean condition with a moisture content not exceeding 10 percent, delivered f.o.b., shipping points named by the Board. Discounts ranging from one-fourth cent to 3 cents per pound have been fixed for rapeseed that does not meet the Board's standards.

During the 1945-46 crop year (August-July) the Board purchased 6.6 million pounds of rapeseed, compared with 3.5 million a year earlier. The seed was crushed in western Canada yielding more than 2 million pounds of oil. Imports of rapeseed oil during the 11 months ended June 1946 amounted to only 7,200 pounds as against 1.2 million in 1944-45.

Mustard Seed: Southern Alberta's 1946 mustard-seed harvest is the largest and most valuable ever grown in that Province. Producers are receiving 7

cents per pound for clean seed, compared with 6 cents in 1945. Canada's first commercial crop of mustard seed was reported last year when production was only 4 million pounds.

Sunflower Seed: Canada's sunflower goal for 1946 was 28,000 acres. In Manitoba, the major-producing Province, 25,000 acres have been seeded to this crop, compared with total Canadian acreage of 9,200 in 1945. Yields are expected to be unusually high as some plantings were from a new variety of seed known as "Advance", which was developed at the Dominion Experimental Station at Morden, Manitoba. The "Advance" yields 25 to 30 percent more seed per acre and has a higher oil content than the varieties formerly produced in Canada. About 90 percent of this year's output of sunflower-seed oil will be used in the manufacture of shortening.

Soybeans: This year's soybean-acreage goal was set at 49,000 acres, about 12 percent above the acreage planted for beans in 1945. This crop is grown primarily in Ontario. Manitoba, the only other Province that produces soybeans for commercial purposes, dropped from 2,500 acres in 1943 to 200 in 1945. As a rule, some of the soybean crop is cut for hay; last year over 17 percent was thus utilized. In addition many of the soybeans raised in Ontario are used to feed livestock on the farms where they are produced.

The ceiling price for Nos. 1 and 2 Canada grade soybeans is \$2.15 per bushel delivered at Toronto, Winnipeg, Lethbridge, or Vancouver. The basis for the maximum price is determined on a moisture content of 14 percent or less. For each 1-percent increase over 14 and up to 19 percent there is a discount of 2.5 cents per bushel from the ceiling price. For a moisture content over 19 percent there is a discount of 3 cents per bushel for each 1-percent increase.

#### FRENCH OILSEED OUTPUT AT NEAR-RECORD LEVEL

Total vegetable-oilseed production in France this year is estimated at 164,671 short tons, an increase of 64 percent over last year and only 1 percent less than the record crop of 1944, despite a material decrease in total acreage. This rise is explained by favorable weather conditions during the growing period and by acreage expansion of the relatively high-yielding rapeseed crop, particularly in the more productive regions of northern France. In 10 departments north and east of Paris, the 1946 rapeseed area was estimated at 92,415 acres, compared with 20,509 last year. The less productive regions showed smaller plantings.

This year's record rapeseed production of 135,854 tons is 35 percent above the previous high in 1944 and 987 percent larger than the prewar outturn. Rapeseed is the only oilseed crop that seems to be able to compete successfully with other crops under prevailing conditions of prices, costs, and returns. The yield of this crop is higher and relatively much more stable than that of other oilseed crops, particularly sunflower seed and poppy seed.



Though flax and hemp are considered strictly fiber crops in France, small quantities of seed are also obtained. Growing conditions have been highly favorable for these crops this year. Flax acreage is estimated at 61,775 acres, compared with the prewar average of 92,027. About 9,000 acres are usually planted to hemp. Seed-production figures are not available.

FRANCE: Oilseed acreage and production,  
1946 with comparisons

Year	Rapeseed	Poppy seed	Sunflower seed	Others	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
<u>Area</u>					
Average -					
1935-39 ...	26,091	294	a/	a/	a/
1943 .....	261,276	87,483	92,393	a/	a/
1944 .....	386,776	79,544	88,768	a/	a/
1945 .....	283,671	54,362	65,729	147,518	551,280
1946 b/ .....	309,122	21,992	29,405	86,979	447,498
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
<u>Production</u>	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Average -					
1935-39 ...	12,499	123	a/	a/	a/
1943 .....	76,739	18,555	22,668	27,739	145,701
1944 .....	100,365	16,301	24,349	25,560	166,575
1945 .....	52,832	12,932	11,915	23,018	100,697
1946 b/ .....	135,854	5,856	9,650	13,311	164,671

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Not available. b/ Preliminary.

ARGENTINE PEANUT,  
SUNFLOWER CROPS DOWN

Argentine peanut production for 1946 is 306.7 million pounds, according to the third official estimate. This is a decrease of 12 percent from an earlier estimate and 12 percent from the final figure for 1945. Apparently only about 85 percent of the record-planted area of 182,000 acres was harvested. Though the third estimate for sunflower-seed production is not available, trade sources predict a decrease of from 8 to 10 percent from earlier expectations. The second official estimate was 2.2 billion pounds.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERS

INDIA PLANS INCREASE  
IN LONG-STAPLE COTTONS

A new 5-year plan, designed to make India self sufficient in long-staple cotton by bringing into production eventually about a million acres of long-staple varieties in the Central Canal Colonies and the Southwestern Tract of the Punjab region, has been drawn up by the Punjab Government with the concurrence of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, according to a



statement in the India Times. The proposal contemplates a large-scale hybridization program with a view of developing new strains of Upland cotton with staples up to 1-3/16 inches and Egyptian up to 1-5/16 inches. The breeding work is expected to be carried on at Lyallpur and Multan.

Preliminary work, said to have begun some 4 years ago, is understood to have produced valuable progeny material. Use is expected to be made also of material from Sind, Madras, and Mysore, where the Indian Central Cotton Committee is supporting the production of better staple cottons, as well as of material imported from Egypt, the Sudan, East Africa, and the United States. It is not indicated whether the realization of the plan would increase India's total cotton production, or would involve the replacement wholly or in part of shorter varieties now grown in the Punjab.

Although normally a net exporter of cotton on balance, India depends largely upon other countries to supply the needs of its textile industry for longer staples. Annual imports in the 5 years, 1934-35 to 1938-39, averaged about 415,000 bales (in terms of 500 pounds), of which some 83 percent was received from Egypt, the Sudan, and British East Africa. In 1944-45 the import total was 402,600 bales, of which all but about 29,000 was supplied by Egypt and British East Africa.

#### WEEKLY COTTON PRICES ON FOREIGN MARKETS

COTTON: Spot prices of certain foreign growths  
and qualities in specific markets.

Market location, kind, and quality	Date: 1946:	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in: foreign currency	Equivalent U. S. cents per pound
Alexandria	:	Kantar	:	:	:
Ashmouni, F.G.F. ....	9-5	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	40.00:	33.39
Giza 7, F.G.F. ....	9-5	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	Not:quoted	
Karnak, F.G.F. ....	9-5	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	Not:quoted	
Bombay	:	Candy	:	:	:
Jarila, fine ....	9-7	784 lbs.	Rupee	420.00:	16.18
Kampala, East African	9-7	784 lbs.	Rupee	850.00:	32.74
Buenos Aires	:	Metric ton	:	:	:
Type B ....	9-7	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	2070.00:	27.96
Lima	:	Sp.quintal	:	:	:
Tanguis, Type 5 ....	9-7	101.4 lbs.	Sol	185.00:	28.07
Recife	:	Arroba	:	:	:
Mata, Type 5 ....	9-6	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro:	130.00:	21.25
Sertao, Type 5 ....	9-6	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro:	135.00:	22.07
Sao Paulo	:	Arroba	:	:	:
Sao Paulo, Type 5 ....	9-6	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro:	162.00:	26.48
Torreón	:	Sp.quintal	:	:	:
Middling, 15/16" ....	9-6	101.4 lbs.	Peso	136.25:	27.65

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.

\* \* \* \* \*

TOBACCO 1/U. K. TOBACCO IMPORTS,  
EXPORTS ABOVE PREWAR

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco into the United Kingdom for the first 6 months of 1946 were 217 million pounds, valued at £30,144,000 (U.S. \$121,480,000). This compared with 172 million pounds, valued at £11,356,000 (U.S. \$56,554,000) for the first half of 1938. During the 1946 period, the United States supplied 192 million pounds, or 88.5 percent of total British leaf imports, compared with only 74.4 percent during the first half of 1938. Imports from Empire countries, principally Canada, Southern Rhodesia, India, and Nyasaland during the first half of 1946 were 22.4 million pounds, or 10.3 percent of the total, compared with 41.4 million pounds, or 24 percent of all imports during the corresponding period of 1938.

The average valuation per pound of all unmanufactured tobacco during the 1946 period was about 56 U. S. cents, or more than 70 percent larger than in the comparable period of 1938, when the valuation was approximately 33 cents. British imports of tobacco manufactures during the first half of 1946 totaled 381,000 pounds, valued at £292,000 (U.S. \$1,178,000). This compared with imports of 644,000 pounds, valued at £286,000 (U.S. \$1,424,000) for the first half of 1938.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, stripped and  
unstripped, January-June 1946, with comparisons

Country of origin	January-June 1938			January-June 1946		
	Quantity	Percent	Value	Quantity	Percent	Value
	: of total:	: of total:	: a/	: of total:	: of total:	: a/
	: 1,000	:	: 1,000	: 1,000	:	: 1,000
	: pounds	: Percent:	: dollars:	: pounds	: Percent:	: dollars:
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Southern Rhodesia .....	9,435:	5.5 :	2,909:	6,435:	3.0 :	3,422
Nyasaland .....	6,689:	3.9 :	1,549:	3,349:	1.5 :	860
British India .....	16,276:	9.4 :	3,880:	4,093:	1.9 :	1,946
Canada .....	8,046:	4.7 :	2,902:	7,793:	3.6 :	3,682
Other British countries ..	965:	0.6 :	320:	745:	0.3 :	261
United States .....	128,358:	74.4 :	43,879:	191,596:	88.5 :	108,775
Other foreign countries ..	2,660:	1.5 :	1,115:	2,561:	1.2 :	2,534
Total .....	172,429:	100.0 :	56,554:	216,572:	100.0 :	121,480
	:	:	:	:	:	:

Trade and Navigation of United Kingdom, June 1946.

a/ Converted at £- U.S. \$4.98 for 1938 period; £ = U.S. \$4.03 for 1946 period.

Exports of British manufactured-tobacco products totaled nearly 28 million pounds for the first half of 1946, compared with about 20 million pounds for the corresponding period of 1938. This represents an increase of 40 percent. Most of the 1946 exports, largely cigarettes, were

1/ Reprints are available upon request to the Division of Information and Statistics, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.



destined to Empire countries, Germany, and Belgium. Exports of products to Germany amounted to more than 4 million pounds, compared with 1.3 million during the first 6 months of 1938. Exports to Belgium were more than four times greater than for the prewar period. The total valuation of exports of British manufactured-tobacco products for the first half of 1946 was £9,047,000 (U.S. \$36,458,000), as against £2,457,000 (U.S. \$12,237,000) during the first 6 months of 1938.

UNITED KINGDOM: Exports of British manufactured-tobacco products,  
January-June 1946, with comparisons

Country of destination	January-June 1938		January-June 1946	
	Quantity	Value a/	Quantity	Value a/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	dollars	pounds	dollars
British West Africa .....	767	866	1,135	1,580
Union of South Africa .....	108	175	169	296
British East Africa .....	644	451	425	548
British India .....	684	730	444	743
British Malaya .....	6,158	3,935	4,957	5,906
New Zealand .....	793	1,012	401	592
Other British countries ..	1,490	1,540	4,962	6,860
Germany .....	1,329	29	4,070	5,736
Belgium .....	753	215	3,142	3,942
Belgian Congo .....	41	26	727	432
Egypt .....	192	289	2,822	4,151
Iraq .....	37	52	138	259
Other foreign countries ..	7,235	2,917	4,557	5,413
Total .....	20,231	12,237	27,949	36,458
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	dollars	pounds	dollars
By category				
Manufactured (except snuff) :				
Cigarettes .....	13,227	10,680	24,131	32,670
Cavendish .....	315	283	1,475	2,065
All other sorts .....	3,261	1,208	1,546	1,690
All other descriptions ...	3,428	66	797	33
Total .....	20,231	12,237	27,949	36,458

Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

a/ Converted at £= \$4.98 for 1938; £= U.S. \$4.03 for 1946.

Reexports of imported leaf and tobacco products from the United Kingdom during the first half of 1946 totaled 6.3 million pounds, valued at £843,000 (U.S. \$3,398,000). Practically all the exports consisted of unstripped leaf, destined chiefly to the Netherlands and other European countries. Only 30,000 pounds of imported products were reexported. Total reexports during the first half of 1946 were about 20 percent larger than in the corresponding period of 1938.



UNITED KINGDOM: Reexports of imported tobacco and tobacco products,  
January-June 1946, with comparisons

Country of destination :	January-June 1938		January-June 1946	
	Quantity :	Value a/ :	Quantity :	Value a/ :
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	dollars	pounds	dollars
Eire .....	647	270	75	22
Other British countries ...	2,481	873	176	131
Norway .....	55	20	53	31
Denmark .....	134	34	264	68
Netherlands .....	130	37	3,834	2,298
Belgium .....	266	67	73	22
United States .....	1,281	500	0	0
Other foreign countries ...	322	144	1,863	826
Total .....	5,316	1,945	6,338	3,398
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	dollars	pounds	dollars
Category :				
Stripped leaf .....	694	231	1,492	563
Unstripped leaf .....	4,491	1,538	4,816	2,796
Manufactures .....	131	176	30	39
Total .....	5,316	1,945	6,338	3,398

Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

a/ Converted at £ = U.S. \$4.98 for 1938 period; £ = U.S. \$4.03 for 1946 period.

CANADA'S TOBACCO CROP  
MAY SET RECORD

Based on mid-August conditions, Canada's prospective 1946 tobacco crop may set a new record exceeding the previous peak of 107.7 million pounds in 1939. The first official estimate places the 1946 crop at a record 109.9 million pounds from 114,096 acres, compared with about 92 million pounds of leaf from 93,145 acres in 1945.

In Ontario, which produces most of the country's flue-cured leaf, the crop is maturing late, but prospects point to an outturn of about 90 million pounds, with per acre yields averaging about 1,000 pounds. In Quebec, however, despite an increase in acreage over 1945, a severe drought may reduce yields to about 500 pounds per acre, and the flue-cured harvest for the Province is not expected to exceed 3 million pounds, compared with over 4 million last year. The total flue-cured harvest for all Canada in 1946 is estimated at 93.2 million pounds, an increase of about 24 percent over the 75.4 million harvested last year.

Burley production for 1946 is estimated at 9.3 million pounds, slightly less than the 10.3 million pounds produced last year. The Burley crop was

affected by drought, and growth was retarded in mid-August. Total production of other types, principally cigar and pipe, is expected to be slightly larger than in 1945, chiefly because of a considerable increase in cigar leaf.

CANADA: Tobacco acreage, and production by types,  
1946 with comparisons

Type	Acreage		Production	
	1945	1946 a/	1945	1946 a/
			1,000	1,000
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Flue-cured .....	77,068	96,146	75,353	93,168
Burley .....	9,442	10,300	10,329	9,270
Dark .....	1,354	1,200	1,413	1,320
Cigar .....	3,093	4,200	3,300	4,270
Pipe .....	2,188	2,250	1,950	1,890
Total .....	93,145	114,096	92,345	109,918

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada, Agricultural Division.

a/ Preliminary. First estimate.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY  
PRODUCTS: 2d QUARTER

Led by sharp increases in butter and cheese output in Australia, the production of manufactured dairy products in most surplus-producing countries increased in the second quarter as compared with the same period last year. Despite the upturn in several exporting countries, total output for principal producing countries fell below the second quarter last year. The over-all drop in production is attributed to the fact that New Zealand did not fully recover from unfavorable levels a few months earlier and continued high consumption of fluid milk and cream in the United States and Canada has held down the output of butter, cheese, and canned milk. Smaller milk production in the latter two countries also was a factor in reducing the quantity of products manufactured.

Favorable pasture conditions in western and northern Europe have increased dairy production in this region. Netherlands dairy plants, except for condenseries, were again operating and represent a net gain in the second quarter this year compared with last. Although fluid-milk consumption in the United Kingdom was higher than last year, somewhat larger quantities of milk were available for manufacture because of a greater total milk output.

In Switzerland, the improvement in output indicated in the early months of the year was halted, largely on account of a prolonged spell of cold weather which affected the feed situation in north central Switzerland, the leading dairying region. In Australia, pastoral and agricultural conditions generally were favorable for maintaining dairy production at a high level in this period. Good rains in May and mild temperatures in



June in New Zealand were conducive to good pastures, in contrast to drought conditions which covered most of the dairying sections in the early months of 1946.

Milk production on farms in the United States in the second quarter of 1946 continued 2 percent below that for the same quarter of 1945, owing to fewer cows. Milk production per cow in this period was the highest on record, but it was not sufficient to raise total milk production above last year's record levels. In Canada, in the second quarter of this year, milk production dropped 3 percent below the output for the corresponding period of 1945. The demand for milk for fluid consumption continued and, in this period, milk going into fluid sales increased about 11 percent over last year.

Butter production in most exporting countries showed increases in the second quarter of 1946 over the corresponding quarter last year, but because of materially smaller production in the United States, Canada, and New Zealand, world production in 1946 is only about 72 percent of prewar output.

The greatest improvement in butter output occurred in Australia where production in the second quarter this year increased 29 percent over last year, largely because of high production in Victoria, the most important dairying State. Production in Australia, however, is still considerably below peak levels of a few years ago. Other countries showing appreciable improvement in butter output in the second quarter are Denmark, Argentina, the Netherlands, and Belgium. Some increase is also believed to have occurred in Sweden, France, Czechoslovakia, and Italy.

Cheese production continued to decline in most countries in the second quarter of 1946. In the United States, cheese production was 6 percent below last year. The output of American cheese continued to lag behind last year's output while that of other varieties of whole-milk cheese greatly increased. Canada's production in the second quarter of 1946, amounting to only 78 percent of the same period a year ago, showed the greatest decrease in output of any of the principal cheese-producing countries. In Switzerland, where milk ordinarily used in cheese-making was diverted to butter manufacture, cheese production in this quarter dropped to 95 percent of last year. In Australia, where producing conditions in this quarter were particularly favorable, the cheese output reached record levels.

Canned-milk production in the second quarter of 1946 in the important producing countries fell below that for the corresponding period a year ago. In the United States, the canned-milk output, like that of other manufactured dairy products, was affected by the continued heavy uses of fluid milk and cream for direct consumption. In the period, April-June 1946, canned-milk production in the United States dropped to 88 percent of that for the same period of 1945. In Canada, canned milk showed the smallest reduction of any dairy product in this quarter, amounting to 98 percent of last year's output. The greatest increase occurred in Cuba, where production in the second quarter of this year rose 52 percent above



Output in principal producing and exporting countries,  
2d quarter 1946, with comparisons

Country and product	Average 1934-38	1945			1946			Second quarter 1945
		Total 1945	2d quarter	3d quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2d quarter	
		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
<u>Butter a/</u>								
United States	1,673,328 <b>b/</b>	1,368,692	454,845 <b>b/</b>	388,964	224,215	212,365	324,460	71
Germany	792,000	c/	47,974	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	d/437,032	305,852	81,790	58,776	108,311	96,614	61,754	129
Denmark	400,660	291,667	41,221	90,609	68,563 <b>b/</b>	58,422	89,727	110
New Zealand	e/366,049	331,212	32,928	50,992	126,446	74,711	-	-
Export gradings	f/314,753	276,528	97,405	35,251	114,139	65,101	18,332	56
Canada	248,119	293,541	g/	110,747	48,716	30,085	93,468	96
Netherlands	201,000	207,360	55,192	33,763	20,913 <b>b/</b>	10,745 <b>b/</b>	38,942	-
Sweden	151,309	207,360	22,137 <b>b/</b>	62,542	48,755	46,026	-	-
Wire	89,400 <b>b/</b>	65,510 <b>b/</b>	24,187	28,509 <b>b/</b>	12,541	2,721	20,186	91
Argentina	65,742	95,859	12,103	13,926	27,032 <b>b/</b>	30,216	27,709	114
Switzerland	62,170	39,947	-	12,941	8,840	7,275	12,150	100
Finland	61,287 <b>b/</b>	59,524	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	46,179 <b>b/</b>	40,801 <b>b/</b>	12,936 <b>b/</b>	i/14,414	b/i/9,304	4,819	14,654	113
United Kingdom	44,200 <b>b/</b>	18,100 <b>b/</b>	9,856	5,466	1,613	3,181	10,573	107
Union of South Africa	27,725	34,113	9,962	5,904	5,565	11,902	-	-
<u>Cheese j/</u>								
United States	643,234 <b>b/</b>	1,114,927	373,537 <b>b/</b>	322,830	197,458	203,310	352,740	94
Italy k/	523,518	176,368	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	266,549	g/	g/	40,459	10,324 <b>b/</b>	4,682 <b>b/</b>	35,794	-
New Zealand	e/201,272	233,063	33,598	29,996	92,366	65,382	-	-
Export gradings	f/194,175 <b>b/</b>	208,651 <b>b/</b>	33,010	15,691	82,159	69,653	30,092	91
Canada	114,699	184,452	64,891	83,338	27,734	5,652	50,734	78
Switzerland	111,729	84,416	27,890	32,337	15,637	8,708	26,554	95
United Kingdom l/	109,000 <b>b/</b>	49,863 <b>b/</b>	16,173	26,029	5,376	5,914	18,861	117
Sweden	71,269	83,994	26,172	26,316	16,041	83,994	-	-
Denmark	68,820	102,734	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	67,873	177,992	43,854	29,903	54,151 <b>b/</b>	55,429	48,413	110
Australia	d/49,111	79,088	8,981	17,873	33,983	22,875	16,773	186
Union of South Africa	10,195	15,041	3,966	3,097	2,980	5,062	-	-

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries,  
2d quarter 1946, with comparisons

Country and product	Average 1934-38	1945				1946				Second quarter 1945
		Total 1945	2d quarter	3d quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2d quarter	3d quarter	4th quarter	
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Percent
<b>Canned Milk</b>										
United States m/	2,469,535	b/ 5,087,826	b/ 1,766,469	b/ 1,431,516	b/ 813,642	b/ 886,675	1,551,990			88
United Kingdom	378,560	b/ 194,522	b/ 122,214	31,898	13,977	28,762	92,199			75
Netherlands	304,696									-
Canada m/	92,377	237,645	84,330	74,692	40,065	35,153	83,093			98
Denmark	40,725									-
Australia	38,867	99,427	12,225	20,276	41,758					-
Cuba	n/ 32,564	24,165	3,433	9,492	8,243	4,248	5,230			152
Argentina		7,684	1,544	1,074	2,932	2,491	2,158			140
Switzerland	14,198	11,897	4,432	4,810	1,095	1,413	5,889			133
New Zealand	n/ 11,273	20,669	2,635	2,802	9,311	7,050				-
<b>Dried milk o/</b>										
United States	n/ 203,555	b/ 861,628	b/ 323,689	b/ 220,849	b/ 124,647	b/ 172,030	315,240			97
Netherlands	56,438	g/ 59,584	b/ 30,733	2,705	1,646	h/ 97	h/ 19,034			-
United Kingdom	33,600	48,013	17,054	13,439	1,702	7,169	25,894			84
Canada	23,488	30,267	3,706	5,816	7,488	7,517	19,328			113
New Zealand	p/ 17,429	47,286	7,739	10,959	11,630	7,845				-
Australia	16,971	11,150	2,114	1,165	18,515					-
Argentina	q/ 5,500	1,738	726	3,581	b/ 3,876		2,708			128
Belgium	2,381	7,007	2,832	564	303	120				-
Switzerland	2,205			2,083	1,232	1,098	2,214			78
Denmark										-

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Compiled from official sources.

a/ Creamery butter. b/ Revised. c/ Total production of all butter is estimated at 81 n pounds in 1945  
d/ Production year beginning July. e/ Production year beginning April. f/ Marketing year beginning August.  
g/ Not available. h/ Estimated. i/ These figures represent controlled production of butter. j/ Factory  
cheese. k/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from milk of sheep and goats. l/ Includes farm cheese.  
m/ Both bulk and case goods. n/ Less than a 5-year average. o/ Total dried-whole milk and dried-skim  
milk for human consumption. p/ For 1938 only. q/ Quantity small.

the second quarter of 1945, but production is still far behind the record output of 1941. In Argentina, output was 40 percent above last year.

Dried-Milk production showed the smallest decrease generally of any dairy product. In the United States, output in the second quarter of 1946 was only 3 percent below the record levels of 1945. Production in Canada for this period was 13 percent above last year. In Argentina, the only other country in which dried-milk production increased in the second quarter of 1946, output was 28 percent above that for the corresponding quarter of 1945.

Current Conditions Abroad: Ottawa. In Ontario, rain is needed to revive pastures. Intermittent showers in Quebec have improved pastures in that Province.

Bern. The supply situation in Switzerland with respect to milk and dairy products is now more difficult than at any time during the war. As a result of this unfavorable situation, rations of milk, butter, and cheese have been reduced to a lower level than at any period during the war.

Buenos Aires. With recent improved moisture conditions on pasture lands and relatively mild weather over all the dairy sections, Argentine milk production should soon be entering on an unusually good spring flow. Excellent grass development is expected beginning about September.

Sydney. Although favorable conditions exist in Victoria and parts of New South Wales for an increase in dairy production in 1946-47 season, an over-all increase for Australia will be limited because of very dry conditions in Queensland and the northern coast of New South Wales.

Wellington. Mild temperatures have made grass growth possible to offset the shortage of winter feed. Continuation of good conditions should allay many of the fears held earlier for next season's production prospects.

Prepared by Floyd E. Davis and Regina Murray, based largely upon reports from Foreign Service Officers in countries included in summary.

#### DANISH HOG NUMBERS SHOW SEASONAL DROP

Hog numbers in Denmark on July 13 totaled 1,749,000 head, a decrease of 63,000 head from the census of June 8. During this period, the total number of sows decreased 3,000 head, suckling pigs 26,000 head, and young pigs and slaughter hogs 34,000 head. These declines are believed to be largely seasonal.

Bred sows remain at 118,000 head, which retains the gain as shown in June. Although it is reported that decline in hog prices and increasing wages have not been conducive to greater production, the number of bred sows would not indicate that production is likely to decrease.



## BRAZIL SUSPENDS EXPORTS OF HOG, PORK PRODUCTS

Exports of hog and pork products from Brazil for human consumption were suspended effective August 12, under an official decree (No. 9575) applicable to all parts of the country. The suspension action, apparently, was taken to conserve all supplies of pork and pork products in Brazil for domestic use. Recent, rather widespread outbreaks of hog cholera in northern Parana, southern Sao Paulo, and neighboring States have resulted, according to reports, in appreciable losses of hogs.

At the discretion of the Ministry of Agriculture, exports may be permitted for pork products intended for human consumption which had been prepared prior to the effective date of the decree in order to fulfill contracts or agreements entered into with importing countries. Such exports, however, are subject to prior licensing by the Ministry of Agriculture or a competent authority designated by him.

## DOMINION WOOL PRICES ABOVE 1945-46 SEASON

The Australian wool auctions reopened in early September at prices higher than prevailed last season. Prices were especially high for the most sought-after fine-combing wools for which European competition was keen. An increase of 15 percent was reported in early Australian sales. Auction prices for Dominion wools were also higher in London and in South Africa.

## SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE WOOL EXPORTS TO U. S. AT PEAK

Wool exports from the five principal exporting countries of the Southern Hemisphere to the United States for the 1945-46 season reached approximately 1,045 million pounds, exceeding the 1944-45 season by 52 percent, according to preliminary estimates. One reason for the unusually large takings by United States buyers in the 1945-46 season may have been the expectation of a rise in price when public auctions were resumed in the British Dominions and in London.

The 1945-46 shipments to the United States were 50 percent larger than the average for the wartime years except for 1941-42 season when shipments included unusually large quantities for the British wool stockpile stored in the United States for strategic purposes. Normal prewar exports from the Southern Hemisphere to the United States totaled only a little over 100 million pounds annually.

Exports to all countries from the five Southern Hemisphere countries reached a little over 2 billion pounds in the season just closed, about 76 percent above the preceding season and 26 percent above the prewar (1934-35 to 1938-39) average. Besides large exports to the United States, sub-

stantial quantities were shipped to the United Kingdom for London sales and fairly large amounts, to France and Belgium and other liberated European countries.

WOOL: Exports from five principal Southern Hemisphere countries,  
1945-46 with comparisons

(Actual weight greasy, scoured, and pulled)

	Australia :	New Zealand :	Union of South Africa :	Argentina :	Uruguay :	Total
Year	beginning :	beginning :	beginning :	beginning :	beginning :	
	July 1 :	July 1 :	July 1 :	October 1 :	October 1 :	
	To :	To :	To :	To :	To :	To all
	U.S. :	U.S. :	U.S. :	U.S. :	U.S. :	coun-
						tries
	Mil. :	Mil. :	Mil. :	Mil. :	Mil. :	Mil. :
	lb. :	lb. :	lb. :	lb. :	lb. :	lbs. :
Average :						
1934-38 :	26 : 287	15 : 263	2 :	231 :	53 : 305	15 : 115 : 111 : 1,741
1939.. :	17 : 862	14 : 277	37 :	181 : 137 :	282 : 37 :	106 : 242 : 1,708
1940.. :	278 : 537	3 : 199	29 :	60 : 349 :	418 : 120 :	145 : 779 : 1,359
1941.. :	558 : 816	14 : 205	199 :	283 : 220 :	243 : 43 :	58 : 1,034 : 1,610
1942.. :	348 : 557	15 : 209	38 :	100 : 153 :	178 : 98 :	105 : 652 : 1,149
1943.. :	262 : 509	27 : 244	20 :	52 : 199 :	225 : 100 :	110 : 608 : 1,140
1944.. :	260 : 562	33 : 123	b/21 :	88 : 199 :	266 : 174 :	204 : 687 : 1,243
1945c/ :	340 : 775	116 : 349	c/129 :	390 : 360 :	520 : 100 :	160 : 1,045 : 2,194

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa; October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. b/ Declared exports to the United States. c/ Preliminary estimates based on incomplete statistics..

## GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS (con't)

ABOVE-AVERAGE CORN  
CROP SEEN IN CUBA

Harvesting of Cuba's main corn crop is now in progress with the output reported to be above average. The main crop, harvested from August to October, is normally about 75 percent of the total corn production. The 1946 corn is expected to be fully sufficient for domestic requirements. Production in recent years has averaged around 6 million bushels, and in most years since 1931 a small surplus for export has been available. The largest exports on record were for 1939, when about 650,000 bushels (18,200 short tons) of corn were shipped from Cuba.

The favorable corn outlook contrasts with the position a year ago, when supplies were short, following a prolonged drought in the country, and the demand was greater than usual because of shortages of other feeds. As a result of that situation the Government decreed that duty-free imports

of up to a million bushels might be brought into Cuba. Despite that provision, imports were considerably less than the desired figure, being reported at about 300,000 bushels.

#### CANADA ENDS RESTRICTION ON HOME USE OF WHEAT

Domestic use of wheat for food in Canada has been freed of the restriction limiting such use to 90 percent of the quantity milled in the corresponding month of 1945. Effective September 1 the measure was suspended, ending the 5-month period of its duration. It was adopted as a means of freeing additional quantities of wheat to ensure meeting the country's export program.

As a result of conservation measures Canada was able to exceed her commitments on wheat and other grains for the crop year ended July 31. With a prospective wheat crop of around 440 million bushels for 1946, the country expects to be in position to make a maximum contribution to world requirements during the next 6 months, despite transportation problems.

#### ARGENTINA TO TRADE : CORN FOR COAL :

Under terms of a recent agreement, Argentina will supply the Union of South Africa with about 10 million bushels of corn before the end of the year, while the latter country will provide Argentina with 275,000 short tons of coal.

The purpose of the agreement is understood to be to ensure availability of supplies of the two commodities already being exchanged. Argentine ships are to be used as much as possible in transporting the cargoes.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

#### MEXICO'S VANILLA CROP LARGER THAN LAST YEAR

Mexico's 1946-47 vanilla-bean crop is expected to be almost double last season's small crop, but still considerably below average. Mexican vanilla output during the last three seasons has been drastically reduced as a result of prolonged droughts in the State of Veracruz where over 95 percent of the vanilla beans are produced.

The 1946-47 crop, forecast at 198,000 pounds, though 60 percent larger than the short crop in 1944-45, would be much smaller than the 10-year (1929-39) average of 314,000 pounds annually. A high point was reached in 1940-41 when 476,000 pounds were produced. Almost all of Mexico's vanilla, considered the world's best, goes to the United States.

During prewar (1935-39) years, Mexico accounted for 22 percent of total United States imports of vanilla beans. This percentage dropped to 10 percent in 1945, when out of a total import of 1,589,031 pounds of beans,



Mexico supplied 159,164 pounds, Madagascar 1,176,384 pounds, the West Indies 92,510 pounds, French Oceania 158,591 pounds, and other countries, 2,382 pounds. Madagascar normally supplies about two-thirds of all vanilla beans entering world trade, with Mexico, French Oceania, and the West Indies accounting for most of the remainder.

#### TRADE CONTROLS

Export permits for Argentine cheese, butter, potatoes, tanin, casein and ethyl alcohol (extracted from molasses) shall be granted only to the Governmental Institute for the Promotion of Trade on the basis of Decree -No. 7885 of August 23, 1946.

#### NOTE TO SUBSCRIBERS

#### Correction in volume numbers of Foreign Crops and Markets

Please change the volume and issue numbers of Foreign Crops and Markets under "Column 1" to the correct volume and issue numbers given under "Column 2." The material indexed in Volume 53 (second half of 1946) will be listed on the page numbers as they now appear in each issue listed under "Column 2."

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##### Column 2

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